

## REFUSES TO TELL WHY HE WAS THERE

In Doing So Hau Declares He  
Realizes the Full Consequence  
of His Refusal.

### DRAMATIC DAY IN COURT

Sisters and Brother of Prisoner's  
Wife, Who Committed Suicide,  
on the Stand.

KARLSRUHE, July 19.—The third day of the trial of Karl Hau, who is accused of the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor, at Baden-Baden, November 6th last, brought a climax of dramatic interest. Testimony was given by the sisters and brother of Hau's wife, who has committed suicide since the incarceration of her husband, and the letter she wrote just before taking her life, together with the statement made by Hau after his last interview with his wife in jail on June 14th, were read in court.

Dr. Dietz, counsel for Hau, then asked the court to read a letter which Mrs. Hau had written him from Zurich regarding her last interview with her husband, which took place in prison June 14th.

Mrs. Hau wrote this interview was rather unsatisfactory and exciting. "We were near to having hysterical attacks," she said. She referred to her husband as a weak man. "Stand by him," the letter read, "and bring pressure to bear upon him."

At this point Hau arose from his chair, and asked the permission of the court to make a statement. Speaking slowly and in a very low voice, the prisoner said his wife had told him at this interview that she intended committing suicide because she was unable to hear all her family matters discussed before the public. He tried to persuade her to desist from this purpose, but she would create an impression that he was guilty. After she left the jail he had telephoned a message to Herr Dietz, telling him to take steps to prevent Mrs. Hau from taking her life. Hau made this statement without any show of emotion. During the entire pathetic recital of his wife's death his composure was complete.

Herr Dietz then said he had telephoned to Baden-Baden and tried every means to communicate with Lina Hau, but without success.

The afternoon session was devoted to hearing various witnesses who saw a man with a false beard in Baden-Baden, several of them near the Molitor home and within an hour of the tragedy. Two of these witnesses declared they recognized Hau as the same man.

At the night session Hau admitted that Baroness von Reitzenstein had been correct in saying she recognized him near the Molitor villa. The judge, with great deliberation, demanded an explanation of Hau's purpose in being there. Hau firmly refused to give this information, adding, "I realize the full consequence of this refusal."

## YOUNG WOMAN FOUND DYING

Was Lying in Ravine in Unconscious Condition—Sister of Man Who Shot Woman.

DANVILLE, VA., July 19.—Sallie Walker, a young white woman, was found lying in a ravine near the Southern Railway bridge just on the outskirts of the town at about 9 o'clock to-night in an unconscious condition, brought on by poison taken with suicidal intent. The discovery was made by a night watchman, and the victim regained consciousness for a few minutes, during which time she stated that worry had caused her to attempt to end her life. She lapsed into unconsciousness and was carried by citizens to her home in the city. Her condition at midnight is critical, and it is said, that she will die. The woman is a sister of Jesse Walker, who is now in jail, awaiting trial for having shot in the mouth Emma Forrest, a young white woman, while the two were in the woods near here last Monday afternoon. Walker has confessed the shooting, but claims that it was accidental. This case is supposed to have some bearing on his sister's attempted suicide.

## SHOOTING SCRAPE IN JACKSON WARD

White Boys and Negroes in Difficulty and Pistol Goes Off  
Accidentally.

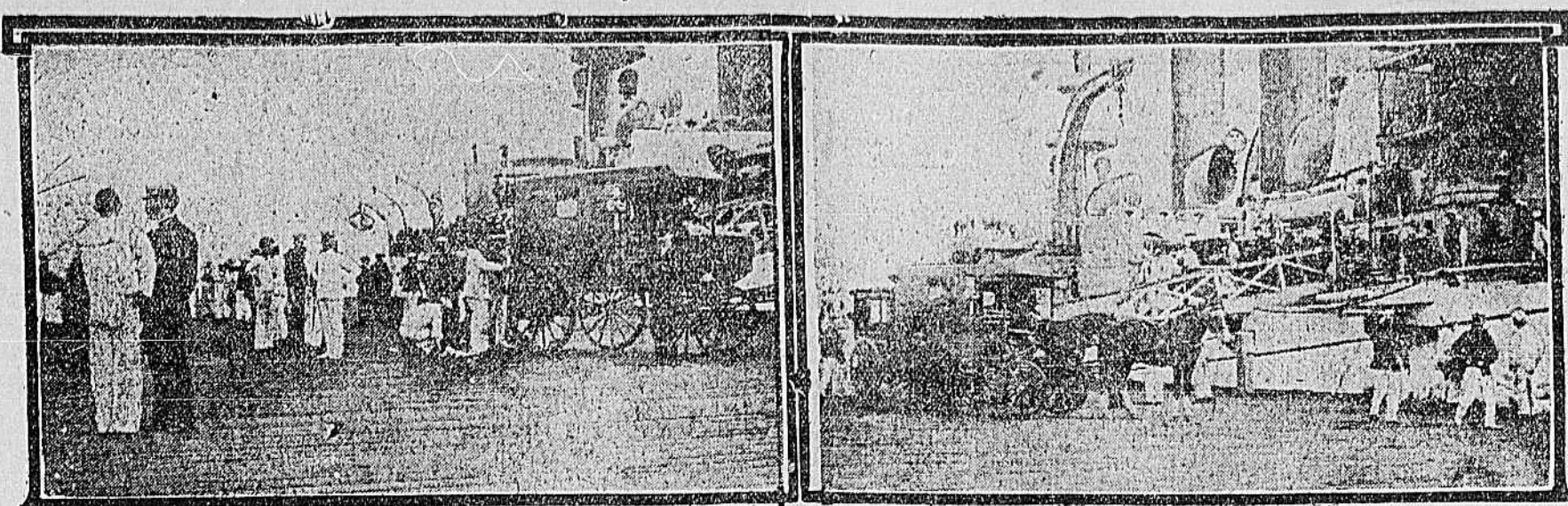
A small-sized conflict between the races yesterday evening, in which a policeman, a pistol and an ambulance surgeon figured, occurred at Sixth and Duval Streets.

Joe Yerman and a colored friend got into trouble with some white boys, and some rocks were exchanged. A bicycle policeman intervened, and the white boys drew off, breathing out threats and slaughter.

One of the alarmed colored youths went home and got a pistol, promising to protect his friends from a further onslaught. The pistol proved to be one of these "dumb" ones, which were loaded with blanks, and when least expected, it went off, the ball entering under the right arm of Joe Yerman, and was located behind the shoulder blade. Dr. Hinchman took Joe to the City Hospital, but he refused to have the ball removed from his back, saying that he didn't want any cutting done about him. The doctor thinks he will get well with proper treatment, and the police are investigating the ownership of the pistol.

**Cluett**  
SHIRTS  
FOR THE LONG AND THIN, THE SHORT AND STOUT, SHALLEST DETAILS AS PERFECT AS NECK-BANDS AND CUFFS, HARRY STYLES—WHITE AND FANCY FABRICS. ASK FOR THE CLUETT SHIRT AND LOOK FOR THE CLUETT MARK.  
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.,  
MAKERS OF ARROW COLLARS.

## CARING FOR THE SAILORS INJURED ON BOARD THE BATTLESHIP GEORGIA



Lifting Wounded Sailor Into Ambulance

Ambulances Waiting to Take Wounded Men From the Georgia to Naval Hospital.

## BARR'S COMPANY IS AFTER RAILROADS

Says They Are Unjust in Matter  
of Constructing Coal.

### FEDERAL LAW CUTS RATES

Commerce Commission Grants  
Relief to Great Many  
Shippers.

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The new rate law is lowering rates. For some time after it went into effect, nearly a year ago, it did not have any appreciable effect, so far as the reduction of rates was concerned. Indeed, several railroad men of prominence remarked to the writer that the law had not effected anything which hurt their lines, but, by enabling them to discontinue all free transportation of passengers, and by putting an end to the secret practice of rebating, it had actually helped the transportation companies.

But the situation is somewhat different now. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in the course of the past sixty days, has decided about thirty cases, and in nearly every instance rates complained of have been reduced. In at least a third of the thirty cases the commission has asked to pass upon, agreement was reached out of court by the roads agreeing to the demands of the complainants.

In addition to cases lowering rates, the commission was asked to pass upon, compelled railroads to discontinue practices complained of and compelled them to do things previously refused the public. Furthermore, there are many cases on the docket which will be decided in a short time, and which may add further to the showing of industry already made by the commission.

### Virginia Cases.

Two Virginia cases were filed with the commission to-day. One was the complaint of the Virginia Lee and Coal Company, of Lee county, regarding the terms upon which the Black Mountain, the Virginia Southwestern and the Southern Railway want it to construct a trolley and other facilities for handling the coal. J. M. Barr, former president of the Seaboard Air Line and now director-general of the Jamestown Exposition Company, is president of the coal company, and Judge Archer A. Phlegar is its counsel. The complaint recites that the railroad people require that the trolley be constructed wholly at the cost of the coal company, and that the roads be relieved of all liability for damage resulting from fire caused by locomotives, in fact, that the trolley be built and turned over to the railroads. It is recited that the coal company has contracts to sell coal in Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee and Kentucky.

The coal companies along the Clinch River, in Tazewell county, headed by the Raven Ash Coal Company, complain that they are placed in a Bluefield District by the Norfolk and Western when it comes to making rates on coal, which causes them to have to pay ten cents a ton more on the transportation than would be the case were they properly districted. The commission is prayed to order the railroad company to give the Tazewell companies their just rate. Harmon and Pobst, of Tazewell, are attorneys for the coal companies.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY FINED BY JUDGE LONG

(Continued from First Page.)

amount, less than two cents. Mr. Busbee spoke thirty-nine minutes.

### JUSTICE, FOR THE STATE, SAYS STATE IS READY

Speaker of the House of Representatives E. J. Justice was first to speak for the prosecution. He held that it was not incumbent on him to answer in any way the argument of Mr. Busbee, as to the constitutionality of the rate act. That was a matter for the judge to decide, and he was not to be asked to answer for the jury at all.

As to any further attempts to divert this case to the Federal courts he declared that he and associate counsel were ready to meet any move that the defense might make step by step, no matter what sort of a writ or process might come. He denied any evidence that the ticket was for more than eight miles, and said the jury would remember seeing Mr. Busbee take a long blueprint from his pocket and he and Mr. Thom looking over it and making calculations, and how after that Mr. Thom "looked at Mr. Busbee with sad eyes." Mr. Thom appealed to the judge to confine Mr. Justice to the evidence, and that there was no evidence of any such performance. There was sharp cross-firing and Mr. Justice told the judge he hoped that would not be taken out of his time. Mr. Thom answered that he didn't care anything about his time. What he wanted was to get misrepresentations out of his argument. There was a

general laugh at the expense of Mr. Justice.

### FORMER JUDGE AVERY DEFENDS AGENT GREEN

Ex-Judge Avery spoke thirty minutes in defense of Agent Green. He declared that he came not before the jury to talk of war on State's rights and innovations in conflicting processes that might be brought into play. These have nothing to do with the issues before the jury.

Forty years ago he fought at Manassas and on other battles of the States' rights. He was a States' rights young man. "We of those days are not the men to sniff the battle now," said he.

After all these years of professional and judicial service he had given the Federal court he was sure the course being pursued by the defense was in no way an invasion of States' rights as compared with the rights of citizens, individual or corporate. He held that Green was not guilty.

Ex-Governor Aycock took the ground that the State is standing squarely on its rights. The railroad business is quasi public and the State and nation have the right to regulate it, the nation to fix interstate rates and the State to regulate rates within the bounds of the State. This is what North Carolina has done. He declared that States' rights are not extinct, but came out of the Civil War very much intact.

### "POOR ROADS OBEYING; RICH ROADS DEFLYING LAW."

"We have a remarkable spectacle—the poor roads obeying and the rich roads defying the rate law of the State," said Mr. Busbee. "The law is in force, and every one, rich and poor, powerful and weak, must in the end obey and pay the consequences of resistance."

The afternoon session of court began at 2:30. General Counsel A. B. Reynolds, for the Southern, began the concluding argument for the defense, contending that the State had failed to prove Agent Green guilty of selling the ticket in question. And that the Southern was not guilty of any violation because the coupon issued with the ticket was an additional value to compensate the additional charge. He reviewed the whole course of the Southern in the litigation to prevent the enforcement of the State rate act, arguing that no other course was open to them in the exercise of proper regard of the interests of those who had their money invested or of those who must have facilities for travel and transportation of freight. The whole matter was, he insisted, being adjudicated in another court of competent jurisdiction.

### JUDGE LONG CHARGES JURY; VERDICT IN HALF-HOUR

He appealed for the exercise of reason and the return of a "not guilty" verdict.

Judge Long proceeded at once with the charge to the jury, this requiring about half an hour, taking the position that if the Southern was selling tickets at more than the rate prescribed in the legislative act, it was guilty of a misdemeanor, particularly in the sale of the ticket in question; and if that ticket was sold by Green, then he was guilty. He read the bill of indictment, but not the evidence. The jury went out half an hour, and at 4:45 o'clock filed back, returning verdicts of guilty as to both defendants.

F. H. Busbee, for the defense, moved an arrest of judgment for reasons set out in the motion to quash the bill during trial and especially for the Southern, on ground of not being guilty of any criminal act when fine penalty is prescribed, and on other technical grounds. The motion was denied, and the case proceeded. Justice, of the prosecution, brought to the attention of the judge that the Southern is violating the act in all the stations it has in the State.

Addressing Agent Green, Judge Long said that he was evidently a young

man of good character, striving to serve his employers well; he admired him for that course. If those employers were observing the law and requiring at his hands only those things in accordance with law.

But this was not the case, so he would give him the choice of paying a nominal fine and pledging not to repeat the offense of which he was convicted, or if he would not so pledge himself, then he must take the bitter consequences. He was given forty minutes to decide, court taking a recess in the meantime.

### SUBMITS TO FINE ON ACCOUNT OF ILL MOTHER

On reassembling of the court further time of ten minutes was allowed at the request of Green. Then they came in court court, and Jas. H. Pou, speaking for Green, stated that while Agent Green felt that he was guilty of no moral wrong, still he had an aged and very ill mother who could not understand the situation and the issues that were being fought out, and fearing that further prosecution of the case would shorten and embitter her life, he would submit to the fine. This Judge Long fixed at \$5.

E. J. Justice, for the prosecution, reiterated to the court the charge that the Southern was a persistent offender, and in the attitude of defying the State courts, and that if the company would pledge to observe the law in future he would ask a light sentence on it. Otherwise there should be the heaviest fine. F. H. Busbee replied that the Southern's practice was always in accord with law, and in this very matter had gone into a court of competent jurisdiction to be saved from an act that it was believed would be confiscatory of its property. If the law was sustained in the court of highest authority, then the Southern would freely obey it.

### JUDGE LONG SAYS PROSECUTE OR VACATE SEAT ON BENCH.

Judge Long reviewed his course in instituting the proceeding in this court, declaring that it was either to direct the grand jury to find the bill and then prosecute to the end or vacate his position on the bench and study his conscience. He expressed the highest regard for the Federal courts and regretted that much had been said in this connection about "conflict" between his court and a branch of the Federal court. The jurisdiction for violation of the rate act was clearly, he said, in the State court, hence his insistence to retain it. He regretted that the Southern had seen fit to go into the Federal court before putting the rate in operation and seeking relief, if it was needed, in the State court.

Other railroads were observing the rate. Only the Southern and one other, the Atlantic Coast Line, were holding out. He was confident if they had applied it and found it burdensome State authorities would have wanted the relief. Conduct like that of the Southern in this case bred anarchy. The law must be enforced. No peace could come to the State until all this spirit was suppressed. There was no sign of any intention of the Southern to do other than to continue to violate the law, so it must take the consequences. Let the judgment be that the Southern pay a fine of \$30,000 and costs and let execution issue.

### NOW FIGHTING IT OUT AT ASHEVILLE

Judge Pritchard Releases Wood and Wilson on Bond, and Begins Hearing.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 19.—Judge Tejer C. Pritchard, in United States Circuit Court, this morning decided that District Passenger Agent James H. Wood and Station Agent O. C. Wilson be remanded to the custody of a United States deputy, that they be allowed bond in the sum of \$200 each, and that the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus be set for 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Wood and Mr. Wilson, sentenced by the police justice yesterday morning to thirty days each in day morning, are now in the enjoyment of their liberty pending the calling of the cases this afternoon.

Judge Pritchard arrived in Asheville from Raleigh this morning shortly after 2 o'clock, being met at the railway station by Judge Charles A. Moore, of

counsel, for the Southern, with papers properly made out for a writ of habeas corpus.

The writ was signed by Judge Pritchard, and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Ramsey, commanding Sheriff Hunter to present the bodies of Mr. Wood and Mr. Wilson before Judge Pritchard in the United States Circuit Court this morning at 11 o'clock. The writ was served on Sheriff Hunter at the Battery Park Hotel this morning about 3 o'clock. At 11 o'clock Sheriff Hunter, accompanied by Mr. Wood and Mr. Wilson, appeared before Judge Pritchard.

### State to Be Represented.

J. G. Merrimon made a statement to the court requesting continuance. He said that his father, Judge James H. Merrimon, had been employed to represent the State; that his father was out of the city this morning, and that in view of the fact that the matter was one of great importance he would be glad if the court would continue the hearing.

"What time can Judge Merrimon get back?" Judge Pritchard asked Mr. Merrimon.

"He can reach here this afternoon about 2 o'clock," was the reply.

Judge Pritchard then ordered that the cases be continued until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

When court reconvened, the courtroom was crowded. Colonel Rodman and Messrs. Moore and Rawlins appeared for the prisoners. Solicitor Mark Brown represented the State, while Attorney Merrimon, pending the arrival of his father, Judge Merrimon, also appeared for the prisoners. Frank Carter appeared for City Police Judge Reynolds.

### Justice Reynolds on Stand.

Several witnesses were examined, among them Judge Reynolds, who, on advice of his attorney, declined to answer any questions which might tend

to incriminate him in any future contempt proceedings, and on the ground that his judicial action could not be questioned, Judge Pritchard sustained this contention. It was brought out in the evidence, however, that the warrant sworn out for the arrest of Passenger Agent Wood, on complaint of J. B. Wells, a local merchant, had been drawn up in the office of a local morning newspaper.

At 1:30 o'clock Judge Pritchard stated that he would defer argument until the arrival in the city of Judge Merrimon, counsel for the State, and adjourned court until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## TWO-CENT RATE FOR INTERSTATE

Reduced Scale Goes Into Effect  
in a Number of  
States.

CHICAGO, July 19.—New interstate passenger rates between all points in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North and South Dakota were made effective at midnight last night.

This reduces all interstate passenger rates to the basis of two cents a mile, except in Wisconsin and the Dakotas, where the rates are based on two and a half cents a mile. The law recently passed in Wisconsin, making the rate two cents a mile will become effective August 15th, and rates to points in that State then will be further reduced.

### NO CHARTER FOR NEGROES.

Supreme Court of Georgia Rules Against Colored People.

ATLANTA, GA., July 19.—The State Supreme Court, in a decision handed down to-day, held that the negro Knights of Pythias should not be allowed to secure a charter from the State. The decision was rendered in the case of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Georgia, against C. C. Creswell and other, and while it affirmed the decision of Fulton Superior Court refusing to grant the injunction as to all points set forth in the bill, the case was sent back with the specific direction "that injunction be granted against the further prosecution of the defendant's application for charter under the laws of the State until the final hearing."

The Georgia Knights of Pythias alleged that the efforts of the negroes to secure a charter was an infringement upon their name.

### Dead.

"Shas Kidder has just answered my letter," said the country editor's assistant. "You know, I wrote to him and told him his subscription had expired."

"What does he say?" asked the editor. "Dumbed if I know. He just sent my letter back with some Italian words scrawled on the bottom of it. Looks like 'requisit in pace'."—Catholic Standard and Times.



## A Boom in Straws

If you can't be as quick as  
a cannon ball in getting here,  
be as quick as you can.

Panamas, \$6 and \$6.50,  
\$3.95.  
Milans, \$3 and \$3.50,  
\$1.95.  
Splits, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50,  
\$1.95.

At these prices, 'twon't pay  
you to send your old Straw  
to the cleaner's.

## Jacobs & Levy

## POVERTY AND CRIME COST SIX BILLIONS

That Is America's Record, and  
Yearly Increase in Wealth Is  
Only Five Billion.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—"This country spends \$6,000,000,000 annually on the criminal, pauper and vicious classes, and the annual increase of wealth is only \$5,000,000,000. Does not that look as if the public were bankrupt?"

This statement was made in a lecture by Dr. Charles J. Bushnell, who is conducting a model public playground here. He is a graduate of Heidelberg University and an authority on civic matters. Dr. Bushnell is the support of the leading citizens of Washington in his work.

Dr. Bushnell's figures are taken, he says, from authoritative sources, and represent years of careful study. He challenges any one to dispute their accuracy. He and his wife have made a special study of what they call the "social illness" of the United States. Continuing, Dr. Bushnell said:

"Why, the \$6,000,000,000 that this nation spends every year on its criminal cases equals the amount spent on all churches, public libraries, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, public hospitals, asylums for the insane and all benevolent institutions."

The average factory hand earns \$440 a year, while it is estimated that the average criminal costs the public at least \$1,200 a year.

"Disease as a result of vicious habits is on the increase; suicides are increasing six times as fast as the population, and murders three times as fast. Insanity is also increasing faster than the population. We are maiming and killing in accidents resulting from our industrial enterprises as many persons as were killed in an average year of the Civil War, the Philippine War and the Japanese-Russian War combined. In other words, we are practically carrying on these three wars all the time and these deaths by accidents, due to our fast commercial spirit, are from two to nine times as numerous as similar deaths in Europe, where experts have shown that three-quarters of such accidents are preventable. We are living entirely too fast."

"We have 4,000,000 paupers in this country, and 10,000,000 persons are on the ragged edge of pauperism."

### The Prattle of Infants.

"My teacher's name is Brown," said the first little girl.

"My teacher's name," replied the other little girl, "is Davis, but I don't know what color it is."—Catholic Standard and Times.

## Contributions of Importance

... IN THE ...

# North American Review

Edited by GEORGE HARVEY

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Presents unexpected facts of high importance

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